

MAESTEG URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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A N N U A L

R E P O R T

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR

- 1970 -

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H. P. Evans, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch.,  
D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and  
Assistant County Medical Officer

H. P. EVANS, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

IVOR DAVIES, B.Sc.,

Certificate Royal Society of Health and  
Meat & Other Foods Certificate, Royal  
Society of Health

Public Health Inspector

ARTHUR STUCKEY, D.P.H.

Clerk

CAROLE A. BANKS

Meals on Wheels Driver

Mrs. K. E. WILLIAMS

Pest Control Officer

DAVID R. WILLIAMS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Division of Hygiene and Prevention  
Washington, D.C.

H. T. HARRIS, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Chief of Division

JOHN DAVIS, B.S.

Associate Royal Society of Health and  
Royal Society of Medicine, Royal  
Society of Health

Public Health Inspector

ARTHUR J. LORRY, D.P.H.

Chief

GEORGE A. BROWN

Medical and Public Hygiene

W. H. HARRIS, M.D.

Public Health Officer

WILLIAM H. HARRIS

MAESTEG URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Chairman of the Council :

Councillor E. V. Thomas.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor D. Jones.

Health Committee 1970 - 1971:

Councillors :	Edgar Lewis
	Brinley Richards
	W. J. White
	W. J. Venner
	C. M. Jones
	M. Fitzgibbons
	Mrs. J. Gibbs
	T. O. Rees
	D. J. Thomas
	D. M. Thomas
	A. Thomas
	Arthur Edwards
	G. Devine
	W. B. Evans

Clerk to the Council:

T. King-Davies



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Telephone No. :  
Maesteg 2556 Ext. 25

Public Health Department,  
Maesteg. Glam.

To the Chairman & Members of the Maesteg Urban District  
Council

Gentlemen & Mrs. Gibbs,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the 72nd report on the Public Health of the District, drawn up in accordance with Circular 1/71 of the Welsh Office under regulations 5(3) and 15(5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959. The report contains records of the work of the Department in 1970 together with information relevant to the health of the community received from other sources.

The estimated population for 1970 remained unchanged from that of 1969 at 21,220. There was an encouraging rise in the birth rate with an excess of births over deaths of 130, the highest since 1962. It is disturbing, however, to report an increase in infant deaths and stillbirths. Of the 13 infant deaths under 1 year of age, 3 could possibly be considered preventable. The remaining 10 deaths were from congenital abnormality or prematurity. Of the 13 stillbirths reported, 11 were confined at Bridgend General Hospital and 2 at Maesteg Maternity Hospital. It is the practice to arrange for confinement of any abnormal pregnancy at Bridgend General Hospital where more experienced staff and facilities are available.

The housing shortage threatens to become acute. Many people are clamouring for houses, some of them young and living with parents, some older and wishing for more agreeable accommodation. These people would like to stay in the valley where they have been brought up and where their friends and families are. Circumstance often compels them to undertake heavy financial burdens in the purchase of expensive houses or, at the other end of the scale, to buy properties which are sub-standard and in need of repair. In the latter case, where mortgage payments are maintained, there is often insufficient money to carry out minor repairs and, more often than not, the repairs needed are major in nature. The families are often large in number, and the parents frequently of low intelligence and in poor physical or mental health. The house deteriorates rapidly and, with this, comes breakdown in the family well being. Children may become delinquent. Parents may become demoralised and often find solace in alcohol. Father, becomes unemployed or unemployable. Debts accrue. Without support, the ultimate result is inevitably complete breakdown of the family structure either from lack of financial resources or the severing of the bonds of love and understanding which hold a family unit together. New housing may not be the complete answer to such problems but, in most cases, when housing conditions are improved, there are signs of rehabilitation.



The modern local authority housing is of a very high standard and most older houses are capable of being brought up to a comparable standard. The reaction of the majority of rehoused families is one of pride in their home and possessions. A great deal can be achieved in relief of the housing shortage and the rehabilitation of the "less fortunate" by the acquisition of older properties with subsequent improvement and lease at a reasonable rental.

The private building during the year did much to encourage young families to remain in the valley and, indeed, enticed many to buy property in what must be one of the most friendly communities in the Country. But the vital statistics show that too many of our young people are still leaving.

Unfortunately, it is not only the young people who are deserting the town. A disturbing feature of the times is "centralisation". This behaves like an avaricious octopus whose tentacles suck the life blood of the smaller fry within its' vicinity. In the last few years Maesteg, like all similar towns has suffered from the depredations of centralisation to an unwarranted degree. The public services, which were often built up and financed by the Authority, have been taken away - many hospital services, the tuberculosis clinic, electricity depots, police centres, railways to name but a few. Such centralisations weaken the outlying communities without, in any way, strengthening the centre. An area deprived of its services lacks cohesion and a nucleus around which a sense of social responsibility may be engendered. It becomes rootless and the community spirit is disseminated. Travelling up to 10 miles or more to obtain services is time wasting, expensive, frustrating and unfair.

It remains for me to express my gratitude to the staff of the Health Department for their continuing support and to members of the other departments and the Council for their co-operation and consideration throughout the year.

I remain,

Yours obedient Servant,

H. P. EVANS.

Medical Officer of Health





# SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

Population (Mid-Year 1969) estimated by Registrar General	.....	.....	21,220
Population (Census 1961)	.....	.....	21,680
Area in acres	.....	.....	6,709
Number of households as of 1961		.....	6,254
Density of Population, % persons at more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per room	.....	.....	4.4
Comparable figure for Glamorgan		.....	4.1
Rateable Value as of 31st December, 1970		.....	£445,649
Sum Represented by Penny Rate		.....	£4,350

# TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF DATA

1950	1000	1000	1000
1951	1000	1000	1000
1952	1000	1000	1000
1953	1000	1000	1000
1954	1000	1000	1000
1955	1000	1000	1000
1956	1000	1000	1000
1957	1000	1000	1000
1958	1000	1000	1000
1959	1000	1000	1000
1960	1000	1000	1000

Year	Population	LIVE BIRTHS			DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR			DEATHS AT ALL AGES		
		Number	Rate / 1000 Population		Number	Rate/1000 Live Births		Number	Rate/1000 Population	
			Maesteg	E. & W.		Maesteg	E. & W.		Maesteg	E. & W.
1960	22,510	308	13.7	17.2	7	21.94	21.8	243	10.8	11.5
1961	21,680	370	17.1	17.6	3	13.19	21.4	278	12.8	11.9
1962	21,710	383	17.6	18.0	7	17.68	21.7	249	11.5	11.9
1963	21,790	378	17.3	18.2	10	25.77	21.1	271	12.4	12.2
1964	21,590	255	16.4	18.5	17	45.9	19.9	215	9.9	11.3
1965	21,510	371	17.25	18.1	5	13.48	19.0	258	11.99	11.5
1966	21,430	353	16.47	17.7	5	14.16	19.0	261	12.18	11.7
1967	21,350	321	15.6	17.2	7	22.0	18.3	268	12.6	11.2
1968	21,280	340	16.0	16.9	4	12.0	18.3	268	12.6	11.9
1969	21,220	357	16.8	16.3	7	20.0	18.0	268	12.6	11.8
1970	21,220	401	18.9	16.0	13	32.0	18.0	271	12.8	11.7

[illegible]



ESTIMATE OF POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX - 1970

AGE	MALES	FEMALES
Under 1 year	162	153
1 - 4 years	685	641
5 - 9 years	922	875
10 - 14 years	769	737
15 - 19 years	738	716
20 - 24 years	799	770
25 - 29 years	656	641
30 - 34 years	635	608
35 - 39 years	623	592
40 - 44 years	676	655
45 - 49 years	726	737
50 - 54 years	594	609
55 - 59 years	604	672
60 - 64 years	573	650
65 - 69 years	481	575
70 - 74 years	305	447
75 + years	295	575

Number of Males over 65 years = 1,081 (10.6% population)

Number of Females over 60 years = 2,247 (21.1% population)



## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1970

### BIRTHS

Livebirths :- Legitimate - 205 males; 171 females - Total 376  
Illegitimate - 17 males; 8 females - Total 25  
Total Births (legitimate and illegitimate) - 401  
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population - 18.9  
(1969 - 16.8)  
Local adjusted Birth Rate/1,000 population - 19.7  
Birth Rate, England and Wales - 16.0  
Illegitimate Births as percentage Total Live Births - 6  
Ratio of Local Adjusted Birth Rate to National Rate - 1.23

Stillbirths :- Legitimate - 8 males; 4 females - Total 12  
Illegitimate - 0 males; 0 females  
Total Stillbirths - 12  
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths - 29.0  
(1969 - 19.0)  
Stillbirth Rate, England and Wales - 13.0  
Total Births - Live and Stillbirths - 413  
(1969 - 364)

### DEATHS

Totals :- Males - 152; Females - 119 - Total 271  
(1969 - 268)  
Death Rate per 1,000 population - 12.8  
(1969 - 12.6)  
Local Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 population - 15.9  
Death Rate, England and Wales - 11.7  
Ratio of Local Adjusted Death Rate to National Rate 1.24

Infant Deaths :- (Under 1 year)  
Legitimate - 7 males; 4 females  
Illegitimate - 1 male; 1 female  
Total Infant Deaths - 13  
(1969 - 7)  
Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births - 32  
(1969 - 20)  
Infant Death Rate, England & Wales/1,000 Live Births - 18.0



Neonatal Deaths - (Under 4 weeks)

Legitimate - 6 males; 3 females - Total - 9  
Illegitimate - 1 male; 1 female - Total - 2  
Rate per 1,000 Total Live Births - 27  
(1969 - 17)  
Neonatal Death Rate, England & Wales 12.0

Early Neonatal Deaths - (Under 1 week)

Legitimate - 5 males; 3 females - Total - 8  
Illegitimate - 1 male; 1 female - Total - 2  
Rate per 1,000 Total Live Births - 25  
(1969 - 14)  
Early Neonatal Death Rate, England & Wales 11.0

Perinatal Deaths - (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week)

Legitimate - 13 males; 7 females - Total - 20  
Illegitimate - 1 male; 1 female - Total - 2  
Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths - 53  
(1969 - 33)  
Perinatal Rate, England and Wales - 23.0

Total Live and Stillbirths - 413

Legitimate - 213 males; 175 females - Total 388  
Illegitimate - 17 males; 8 females - Total 25

Maternal Mortality :-

Number of deaths - Nil.

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"Crude" and "Adjusted" Rates

The tables of vital statistics show "adjusted" as well as "crude" birth and death rates. Rates of births and deaths can be considerably affected by the age, and to a slighter extent, by the sex constitution of the population concerned. The "crude" rates are, therefore, unsatisfactory as a measure for comparison of the birth and death rates. Some form of standardisation is therefore necessary to make allowance for the age and sex composition of the population. This is done by using an area comparability factor which, when multiplied by the crude rate will give the local adjusted rate.





	Estimated Population	LIVE BIRTHS		DEATHS		Stillbirth Rate/1000 Total Births	PERINATAL MORTALITY		INFANT MORTALITY Rate/1000 Live Births
		Number	Rate/1000 Population	Number	Rate/1000 Population		Stillbirths & Deaths under 1 week	Rate/1000 Live & Stillbirths	
England & Wales	48,987,700	7,841,482	16.0	575,208	11.7	13	18,669	23	18
Admin. County	748,190	12,083	16.6	9,319	14.1	15	330	27	21
Urban Districts	523,700	8,138	16.0	6,719	14.5	15	236	29	23
Rural Districts	224,490	3,945	18.0	2,600	13.0	15	94	23	17
Aberdare U.D.C.	38,250	652	18.5	575	15.2	14	19	29	23
Mountain Ash UDC	28,420	458	16.1	357	15.0	9	15	32	37
Caerphilly UDC	40,550	804	19.4	404	12.5	12	21	26	26
Gelligaer UDC	34,420	556	16.2	419	15.4	12	15	27	29
Bridgend UDC	15,170	197	13.4	204	14.6	10	6	30	25
MAESTEG UDC	21,220	401	19.7	271	15.9	29	22	53	32
Ogmore & Garw UDC	20,120	390	20.0	305	18.4	15	13	33	33
Porthcawl UDC	13,640	188	16.3	216	12.6	5	3	16	27
Penybont RDC	50,530	1,004	19.1	656	11.8	11	16	16	18
Neath MB	29,470	380	13.4	396	14.5	16	10	26	16
Neath RDC	40,390	568	14.7	534	15.4	10	15	26	23
Llantrisant RDC	34,270	747	22.5	306	11.9	20	22	29	20
Pontypridd UDC	35,040	531	15.5	451	13.3	17	20	37	21
Glyncorwg UDC	9,330	146	15.1	115	18.1	20	4	27	21
Port Talbot MB	51,000	699	13.6	570	15.0	14	22	31	26
Barry MB	42,370	652	15.9	503	12.9	11	14	21	18
Cardiff RDC	29,810	570	17.6	304	10.8	9	8	14	11
Cowbridge MB	1,500	40	26.4	22	16.9	-	1	25	75
Cowbridge RDC	23,720	441	21.2	177	13.1	22	16	35	18
Penarth UDC	23,200	339	15.8	271	11.0	12	5	15	6
Tower RDC	16,350	232	14.9	187	12.4	9	2	9	9
Llwehwr UDC	26,000	419	17.2	329	13.8	9	7	17	19
Pontardawe UDC	29,420	383	14.7	436	15.1	25	15	38	13
Rhondda MB	94,000	1,286	14.1	1,311	15.4	21	39	30	16





# CAUSES OF DEATH 1970

		MALE	FEMALE
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	...	-	1
" " Stomach	...	2	6
" " Intestine	...	7	4
" " Lung, Bronchus	...	9	2
" " Breast	...	-	1
" " Uterus	...	-	3
" " Prostate	...	4	-
Leukaemia	...	-	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	...	3	5
Diabetes Mellitus	...	-	1
Anaemias	...	-	2
Mental Disorders	...	1	-
Meningitis	...	1	-
Other Diseases of Nervous system	...	2	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	...	1	3
Hypertensive Disease	...	2	5
Ischaemic Heart Disease	...	51	17
Other forms of Heart Disease	...	6	11
Cerebrovascular Disease	...	17	19
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	...	2	6
Influenza	...	4	6
Pneumonia	...	7	8
Bronchitis and Emphysema	...	19	4
Asthma	...	1	-
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	4	-
Peptic Ulcer	...	2	2
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	...	1	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	3	1
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	...	2	1
Congenital Anomalies	...	1	1
Birth Injury, Difficulty Labour, etc.	...	4	-
Other causes of perinatal mortality	...	1	1
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	...	1	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	1	1
All other accidents	...	3	5
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	...	152	119



INFANT DEATHS DURING 1970

DATE	SEX	AGE	CAUSE	PLACE OF BIRTH
18.2.70.	F	4½ months	Asphyxia due to aspirated gastric contents.	Home
18.2.70.	M	8 hours	la. Respiratory failure b. Prematurity II. Rh. incompatibility	Neath Hospital
10.3.70.	F	10 minutes	la. Primary atelectasis b. Renal necrosis II. Diabetes of mother	Bridgend Hospital
30.3.70.	M	9 days	la. Respiratory Distress b. Prematurity	Bridgend Hospital
26.4.70.	M	5 days	la. Respiratory Distress b. Gross Prematurity	Bridgend Hospital
29.6.70.	F	1 day	la. Haemorrhage from brain, stomach, kidneys, suprarenals and intestine due to haemorrhagic disease of newborn.	Bridgend Hospital
18.7.70.	M	2 hours	la. Intracranial Haemorrhage b. Prematurity	Bridgend Hospital
21.7.70.	M	1 day	la. Pneumonia	Maesteg Hospital



Infant Deaths Continued

DATE	SEX	AGE	CAUSE	PLACE OF BIRTH
27.7.70.	M	8 hours	1a. Prematurity	Bridgend Hospital
8.8.70.	M	2 months	Sudden death in Infancy Syndrome	Home
15.8.70.	F	5 days	1a. Perforation of Stomach b. Ischaemic Necrosis	Neath Hospital
3.9.70.	F	30 minutes	1a. Prematurity b. Down's Syndrome	Maesteg Hospital
16.11.70	M	1 day	1a. Cerebral Haemorrhage b. Primary atelectasis of both lungs	Bridgend Hospital





# STILLBIRTHS REGISTERED IN 1970

DATE	SEX	CAUSE	GESTATION IN WEEKS	PLACE OF CONFINEMENT
13.1.70.	M	1a. Anencephaly	40	B.G.H.
31.1.70.	M	1a. Intrauterine Asphyxia b. Accidental Haemorrhage	33	B.G.H.
11.3.70.	M	1a. Intrauterine Asphyxia due to inhalation of liquor Amnii II. Postmaturity	42	B.G.H.
21.3.70.	F	1a. Macerated Stillborn II. Toxaemia of Pregnancy	33-37	B.G.H.
29.3.70.	M	1a. Intrauterine Asphyxia b. Cord II. Transverse Lie	39	B.G.H.
11.4.70.	F	II. Toxaemia of Pregnancy	?	B.G.H.
26.4.70.	M	Unknown	40	B.G.H.
28.5.70.	M	1a. Exophthalmoa with Multiple Deformities	38	B.G.H.
4.6.70.	F	1a. Maceration of Foetus b. Hydrocephalous	?	M.G.H.
13.7.70.	M	Unknown	39	M.G.H.
20.9.70.	M	1a. Prematurity b. Anencephalic and Spina Bifida	?30	B.G.H.
2.10.70.	F	1a. Unknown B. Pre-Eclampsia	37	B.G.H.
7.12.70.	M	1a. Prolonged 2nd. Stage b. Postmaturity	44	B.G.H.

DATE	REV	DESCRIPTION	REVISION	DATE
11.1.70	1	Initial design	1	11.1.70
11.1.70	2	Initial design	2	11.1.70
11.1.70	3	Initial design	3	11.1.70
11.1.70	4	Initial design	4	11.1.70
11.1.70	5	Initial design	5	11.1.70
11.1.70	6	Initial design	6	11.1.70
11.1.70	7	Initial design	7	11.1.70
11.1.70	8	Initial design	8	11.1.70
11.1.70	9	Initial design	9	11.1.70
11.1.70	10	Initial design	10	11.1.70
11.1.70	11	Initial design	11	11.1.70
11.1.70	12	Initial design	12	11.1.70
11.1.70	13	Initial design	13	11.1.70
11.1.70	14	Initial design	14	11.1.70
11.1.70	15	Initial design	15	11.1.70
11.1.70	16	Initial design	16	11.1.70
11.1.70	17	Initial design	17	11.1.70
11.1.70	18	Initial design	18	11.1.70
11.1.70	19	Initial design	19	11.1.70
11.1.70	20	Initial design	20	11.1.70
11.1.70	21	Initial design	21	11.1.70
11.1.70	22	Initial design	22	11.1.70
11.1.70	23	Initial design	23	11.1.70
11.1.70	24	Initial design	24	11.1.70
11.1.70	25	Initial design	25	11.1.70
11.1.70	26	Initial design	26	11.1.70
11.1.70	27	Initial design	27	11.1.70
11.1.70	28	Initial design	28	11.1.70
11.1.70	29	Initial design	29	11.1.70
11.1.70	30	Initial design	30	11.1.70



## MATERNITY CASES

There are three choices open to an expectant mother for the confinement of her child :-

1. Home confinement, attended by County Midwife and possibly her general practitioner.
2. Maesteg General Hospital under the care of the general practitioner.
3. Bridgend General Hospital, Maternity Unit.

Any woman who is within an 'at risk' group during her antenatal period, and any woman who develops complications of pregnancy is recommended for admission to Bridgend General Hospital. The remainder of normal healthy expectant mothers may choose between 1. and 2. above; they may be transferred to Bridgend General Hospital should an emergency situation arise during confinement.

The following is a summary of the place of birth of the live-births in 1970.

### Confinement at home

Legitimate	-	10 males;	3 females	Total	13
Illegitimate	-	0 males;	0 females	Total	0

### Confinements at Maesteg Maternity Unit

Legitimate	+	149 males	109 females	Total	218
Illegitimate	-	6 males;	5 females	Total	11

### Confinements outside Maesteg (mainly Bridgend General Hospital)

Legitimate	-	46 males;	59 females	Total	105
Illegitimate	-	11 males;	3 females	Total	14



INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
Maesteg Urban District

The following Table gives the number of infectious diseases originally notified during 1970, and the final number after corrections subsequently made, either by the notifying medical practitioner or medical superintendent of the infectious disease hospitals. A column is also given showing the number of deaths from certain infectious diseases during the year.

DISEASES	ORIGINALLY NOTIFIED		AFTER FINAL CORRECTION		TOTAL FOR 1970 AFTER FINAL CORRECTION Males & Females	NUMBER OF DEATHS IN 1970	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Males	Females
SCARLET FEVER	6	3	6	3	9	-	-
WHOOPING COUGH	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
MEASLES	29	21	29	21	50	-	-
DYSENTERY	1	2	1	2	3	-	-
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY	4	4	4	4	8	-	-
INFECTIVE HEPATITIS	1	3	1	3	4	-	-



INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN 1970 BY MONTHS

DISEASES	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
MEASLES	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	10	2	5	-	14	50
SCARLET FEVER	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9
INFECTIVE JAUNDICE	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
WHOOPING COUGH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
BACILLARY DYSENTERY	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	8





NOTIFICATIONS OF a) MEASLES b) SCARLET FEVER c) WHOOPING COUGH OVER PAST 20 YEARS

DISEASE	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
MEASLES	600	28	240	469	3	556	104	172	178	24	75	557	24	337	32	96	384	105	22	131	50
SCARLET FEVER	44	18	77	40	26	49	25	60	77	90	10	5	6	9	25	16	56	26	13	10	9
WHOOPING COUGH	1	33	59	40	33	36	3	27	2	0	12	16	1	5	14	0	0	1	2	4	1





INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN 1970 BY WARDS

DISEASE	CAERAU	NANTYFFYLLON	EAST	WEST	TOTAL
MEASLES	5	8	15	22	50
SCARLET FEVER	1	1	2	5	9
INFECTIVE HEPATITIS	3	1	*	-	4
WHOOPING COUGH	1	-	1	-	1
BACILLARY DYSENTERY	1	-	2	-	3
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	5	2	1	-	8

# STATE OF ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Case No.	Plaintiff	Defendant	Amount	County	Filed	Term
1	State of Alabama	John Doe	\$100.00	Jefferson	1/1/20	2020
2	State of Alabama	Jane Smith	\$200.00	Birmingham	2/1/20	2020
3	State of Alabama	Bob Johnson	\$150.00	Mobile	3/1/20	2020
4	State of Alabama	Alice Brown	\$300.00	Montgomery	4/1/20	2020
5	State of Alabama	Charlie White	\$250.00	Tuscaloosa	5/1/20	2020
6	State of Alabama	Diana Green	\$180.00	Madison	6/1/20	2020
7	State of Alabama	Frank Black	\$220.00	Shelby	7/1/20	2020
8	State of Alabama	Grace King	\$120.00	St. Clair	8/1/20	2020
9	State of Alabama	Henry Lee	\$350.00	Walker	9/1/20	2020
10	State of Alabama	Ivy Hall	\$110.00	Washington	10/1/20	2020
11	State of Alabama	Jack Adams	\$280.00	Wilcox	11/1/20	2020
12	State of Alabama	Karen Baker	\$160.00	Yavapai	12/1/20	2020

### CANCER

Deaths from CANCER (all forms) in District in 1970

Males - 25      Females - 24      Total - 49

Death Rate from Cancer (all forms) per 1,000 population - 2.31

Deaths from LUNG CANCER in 1970 - 9 males; 2 females; Total - 11

Death Rate from Cancer of Lung per 1,000 population - 0.52

#### CANCER DEATH RATES IN 1970 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Cancer of Lung	0.52	0.6	0.56	0.6	0.42	0.56	0.14	0.14
Cancer (all forms)	2.31	2.64	2.3	2.25	1.9	2.28	1.29	1.70

The Death Rate from Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus is the lowest recorded since 1966.



## TUBERCULOSIS

### NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS OF LUNG IN 1970 BY AGE, SEX AND OCCUPATION

Male, 56 years	- Labourer, N.C.B.
Male, 55 years	- Retired Miner
Male, 74 years	- Retired
Male, 51 years	- Council Employee
Male, 64 years	- Miner
Female, 42 years	- Housewife
Female, 45 years	- Housewife
Female, 73 years	- Housewife

At the end of 1970, there were 110 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 31 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis on the Register.

These figures are almost certainly exaggerated, particularly in the case of non-pulmonary infection. Many cases are no doubt recovered but have failed to present themselves at the Tuberculosis Clinic for discharge. Also, many will have died without reference to their tuberculosis history.

A comparison of the numbers of tuberculosis cases over the past 30 years in 10 year periods with percentages of notifications under 1. 45 years and 2. 25 years will give a more accurate picture. During the 1941 - 1950 period 50% of male notifications of T. B. Lung were aged under 25 years and 63% of female T. B. Lung cases were in the same age group. During 1961 - 1970 the comparable figures were 16% and 31% respectively.





NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS OVER 30 YEARS IN  
10 YEAR PERIODS - BY AGE AND SEX

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	1941 - 1950	1951 - 1960	1961 - 1970
<u>RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS</u>			
Males all ages	161	121	63
Males under 45 years	118	77	26
Males under 25 years	80	40	10
% males under 45 years	73	64	41
% males under 25 years	50	33	16
Females all ages	169	117	29
Females under 45 years	156	98	19
Females under 25 years	106	56	9
% females under 45 years	92	84	65
% females under 25 years	63	48	31
<u>NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS</u>			
Males all ages	71	20	3
Males under 45 years	68	16	3
Males under 25 years	64	14	2
% males under 45 years	96	80	100
% males under 25 years	90	70	66
Females all ages	58	19	9
Females under 45 years	56	18	2
Females under 25 years	51	9	1
% females under 45 years	98	94	22
% females under 25 years	90	47	11

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## HEALTH SERVICES

The following health services are the responsibility of the Glamorgan County Council :-

1. Care of Mothers and Young children
2. Domiciliary Midwifery
3. Health Visitors
4. Vaccination and Immunisation
5. Home Nursing
6. Ambulance Services
7. Prevention of Illness; Care and After-Care
8. Domestic Help Service
9. Duties connected with Mental Health
10. Provision of Health Centres

These services are administered through the Divisional Health Offices, Quarella Road, Bridgend, with the exception of Mental Health and the County Ambulance Service.

The hospitals of Mid-Glamorgan are administered to the Regional Hospital Board through the Mid-Glamorgan Hospital Management Committee at Neath.

(1)

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

The medical inspection of school-children and the holding of opthalmic, dental, orthopaedic and speech therapy clinics, etc., is done by the County Council. The various age groups examined periodically and from the school inspections referred to the various clinics if so required.



2.

### TUBERCULOSIS

Institutions are maintained by the Welsh Regional Boards for the treatment of persons suffering from Tuberculosis. Treatment and observation is centralised at Bridgend for the Mid-Glamorgan Area.

3.

### MENTAL ILLNESS

The number of people admitted to Morgannwg Hospital for treatment in 1970 was 26 males and 31 females.

The number of compulsory admissions was 5 males, 5 females.

These numbers show an increase of 1 male and 3 females over the figures for 1969.

4.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Officers of the National Assistance Board, stationed locally, have an office at the Ministry of Social Security, Castle Street, Maesteg.

5.

### VACCINATION & IMMUNISATION

Vaccination and immunisation of children against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tetnus, Smallpox, Poliomyelitis and Measles is carried out by the County Council, for further particulars enquiries should be made at the nearest clinic. These procedures are also carried out by general practitioners. B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis is done at School for some children of about 13 years of age. A stock of request cards are kept at the Health Department for issue to members of the public who require themselves, or any members of their family, vaccinated against Poliomyelitis, provided they are not over 40 years. The latter may apply to their family doctor for vaccination. Any requests received from a person under the age of 21 years, must be accompanied by the authorisation signature of the parent or guardian. The card is then forwarded to the Divisional Medical Officer at Bridgend, who arranges an appointment at the Maternal & Child Welfare Clinic, Church Street, Maesteg. Measles vaccination became available in 1968.





## IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA AND TETANUS

An immunisation programme against these diseases starts with an injection at age four to six months followed by two further injections between eight to twelve months. Immunisation is carried out during the course of the weekly child welfare clinics at Maesteg and Caerau and fortnightly at the Park Site Clinic. The response to advice on the matter appears to be fairly good. To achieve maximum protection in a community 80% at least of the infant population must be immunised against these diseases. Every effort is made continually by the local authority personnel to ensure that this figure is approximated.

## VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

The immunisation programme against Poliomyelitis is a three drop dose of vaccine administered in syrup concurrent with the whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus programme. Immunisation is carried out routinely at all Infant Welfare Clinics.

The National Scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis began in 1956. It is now many years since a case of poliomyelitis was notified in the District although parents by no means make full use of the ease and convenience of vaccination. I have no means of recording the exact number of completed vaccinations against the disease in the Area but there is no reason to believe that it is higher than the National percentage of 65. The poliomyelitis vaccination campaign must be maintained in the vulnerable group of children. The aim is 85% vaccination to give community protection. Parents are constantly reminded that vaccination is simple and harmless; oral vaccination on a lump of sugar or in syrup gives a high degree of protection. It is always difficult to convince parents of a danger which they are unfamiliar with. Parents are now too young to appreciate the scourge of the poliomyelitis virus and have become complacent. We continue to hope that persistent education will prevent them learning the dangers by personal experience.



## CLINICS & TREATMENT CENTRES

The County Council provides the following Clinics :-

1. Ante-natal	...	Tuesday afternnoons (monthly)	...	Maesteg
2. Child Welfare	...	Tuesday all day	...	Maesteg
3. Child Welfare	...	Wednesday all day	...	Caerau
4. Child Welfare	...	Thursday mornings (fortnightly)	...	Park Estate, Maesteg
5. Birth Control	...	3rd Monday afternoon (monthly)	...	Maesteg
6. Cervical Cytology	...	Monthly	...	Bridgend
7. Chiropody )	:::	By appointment	...	Maesteg
8. Chiropody )			...	Caerau
9. Orthopaedic	...	Monthly	...	Maesteg
10. Dental	...	Monday & Wednesday afternoons	...	Maesteg
11. Speech Therapy	...	Friday all day	...	Maesteg

### FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE

Glamorgan County Council	...	Monthly at Bridgend Monthly at Croeserw Monthly at Maesteg
Family Planning Association Clinics ..		Fortnightly at Cornelly Weekly at Neath Fortnightly at Cymmer Weekly at Port Talbot

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Regional Hospital Boards provides :-

1. Clinics in the Maesteg General Hospital

Medical	...	Monday mornings Tuesday afternoons (monthly)
Surgical	...	Wednesday mornings Thursday mornings
Gynaecological	...	Weekly (alternate Friday mornings and Wednesday afternoons)
E.N.T.	...	Monday afternoons
Paediatrics	...	Thursday afternoons (monthly)
Radiology	...	Daily

2. Ante-natal Clinics for general practitioners in relation to the Maternity Service, General Hospital, held in the Maternal & Child Welfare Centre, Church Street, Maesteg.
3. Venereal Disease - V.D. Clinic, Opposite General Station, Port Talbot. Treatment is free and confidential.





PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, - SECTION 176  
POWER OF LOCAL AUTHORITY IN RESPECT OF THE  
PREVENTION & TREATMENT OF BLINDNESS

All arrangements under this section are undertaken by the Glamorgan County Council.

CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY  
BODIES

The inspector of the local branch of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children maintains close cooperation with the Health Department. A number of cases of neglected, or ill-treated children, are investigated by the Inspector each year, sometimes at the request of the Department.

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Premises where cases of infectious disease occur are visited where this is thought to be essential. The taking of swabs and immunisation of all contacts, where applicable, is undertaken by the Medical Officer of H Health. If removal to hospital is necessary, rooms are disinfected by the Department at the patient's home. When the patient is isolated at home, this is done on termination of the illness. Infected clothing, beddings, etc., are sometimes removed on request and dealt with by steam-disinfection at the Maesteg Isolation Hospital.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948  
BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD

There were no burials arranged during the year.

CITIZEN'S ADVICE BUREAU

This is held every Wednesday afternoon between 1.30p.m. and 3.30 p.m. and every Friday evening between 5.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. at the Council Chambers. The voluntary workers giving the service undergo continuous training and keep up to date with changes in legislation and developments of various social services. The Bureau's invaluable work for the community includes advice on health and welfare services, hire purchase agreements, house purchase and landlord and tenant problems. It also arranges interviews with solicitors on the Legal Aid Panel.



### MEALS ON WHEELS SERVICE

The meals for this service are supplied by Everest Caterers, Ltd., at a cost of 3/-d. each. Applicants are selected by reason of age, infirmity, living conditions, cooking facilities, and availability of help in the home. The cost to each recipient is 1/6d. each.

At the end of 1970 the average number of meals served twice per week was -

43 in Maesteg (Tuesday & Thursday)

38 in Caerau (Wednesday & Friday)



INTERNATIONAL SANITARY REGULATIONS  
TRAVELLERS ABROAD  
CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION

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In accordance with the Regulations, some of these certificates are required to be stamped with an approved stamp at the Health Department in the district where the vaccination was performed. It, therefore, does not necessarily take place in the district where the traveller is a resident. Most certificates dealt with at the Department are for vaccination against smallpox and cholera. Certificate of vaccination against such diseases as Yellow Fever are dealt with at the actual centre where the vaccination is performed.

The essential part of the certificate is recognition of the signature shown as being that of a local practitioner performing the vaccination. Particular attention is also paid to the method of dating to avoid any unnecessary delay in travellers being allowed to land 'at the other end'.

These certificates are not to be obtained by travellers at the Health Department and it is not the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health or the Local Authority to provide them. A small stock is kept in the Department for emergency use only, as travel agencies usually supply them, also employers who are engaging people for work abroad. The traveller himself, can obtain them from the Ministry of Health direct if unable to get them elsewhere.

During the year, the number of certificates stamped at the Health Department was - 169





## DISINFESTATION

Both Council and private dwellings were disinfested during the year. Pybuthrin in various forms was used for the purpose.

Insecticide in various forms is given, in some cases, to householders, with instructions as to its proper use. A record is kept at the Department of the nature of infestation and address.

Council houses	(bug infestation)	...	18
Private houses	{ " " }	...	10
Council houses	{ cockroach " }	...	28
Private houses	{ " " }	...	77
Council houses	{ ant " }	...	30
Private houses	{ " " }	...	29

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NOTICES SERVED DURING 1970

51 Notices under Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936, were served to Abate nuisances in properties.

30 Notices under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957, were served on properties unfit for human habitation.

3 Notices were served under Section 138, Public Health Act, 1936, and Section 30, Water Act, 1945, as amended by Section 78 of the Public Health Act, 1961, on premises requiring a sufficient supply of water.

1 Notice under section 29 of the Public Health Act, 1961, was served on the owner of a property requiring him to seal up drains, etc.

2 Notices under Section 25(2) of the Public Health Act, 1961 were served requiring the owners to deal with dangerous structures.

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### RENT ACT, 1957

During the year, no applications were received from tenants for Certificates of Disrepair.

### PROBLEM FAMILIES

Occasionally during the year, several families with domestic problems were again referred to the Welfare Services Department of Bridgend by my-self and the Health Department Staff. These were, in the main, cases of people who came to enquire at the Office for accommodation, following notices to quit being given. The Office of the Welfare Services Department is situated at Cambria House, Wyndham Street, Bridgend and the telephone number is BRIDGEND 3534.

### HEALTH EDUCATION

Posters continue to be displayed on Council and other premises, drawing attention to the public to litter. Posters have also been displayed in connection between smoking and cancer of the lung. Throughout the year, from time to time, various posters are distributed to restaurants and cafes in the area, calling attention to the safeguards necessary to avoid food poisoning. The co-operation of the local press is acknowledged in publicising the views of the Department in these matters.





## W A T E R

During the year 6 samples of domestic water were submitted for bacteriological examination. All were found to be satisfactory.

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### SWIMMING POOL WATER EXAMINATION

One hundred and fifteen samples of swimming pool water were submitted for analysis during the year. These are summarised below :-

	<u>Bacteriological Examination.</u>	<u>Chemical Analysis</u>
Swimming Pool, Garth	2	2
Swimming Pool, Maesteg	54	50
Paddling Pool, Caerau	3	4

Two of the bacteriological samples from the Maesteg Swimming Pool were found to be unsatisfactory.

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## SWIMMING POOLS

The source of water to the Garth pool is the 'Gordin' part of the river at Garth. The water is drained annually before the season commences. Treatment is by pressure filtration and chlorination. Water turn-over takes six hours.

Garth pool is 30 yards x 12 yards with a maximum depth of 6' and its capacity is 86,000 gallons. The pool has a life belt and emergency pole. The environs of the pool are inadequate in area, and have foot baths and cubicles for changing.

The Maesteg indoor heated pool was opened in 1969. The indoor pool gives a main recreational pool of 82' x 40' and 3'9" to 5'9" deep and a learners pool of 30' x 40' and 2'9" to 3'0" deep. The respective capacities of the pools are 108,000 and 22,500 gallons. The main pool, being 25 metres in length may be used for racing events under A.S.A. rules. The height of the building is 16' at the ridge and 12' at the eaves.

The original entrance hall, pay deak, ladies and gents changing rooms, etc. have been retained and the remaining area covered to provide in addition to the pools, a cafeteria and spectators area.

Heating is by means of two Beeston solid fuel boilers, each rating at 1,000,000 B.T.U./hour and providing primary water heating at 180°F.

Fan convectors and fresh air inlets in the pool hall and radiators elsewhere maintain the various rooms at the following temperatures when the outside temperature is 30°F.

Pool hall	...	...	75°F
Changing rooms, Offices, etc			70°F
Cafeteria	...	...	65°F
Other areas	...	...	60°F

Mechanic extract ventilation is provided in the Pool Hall and changing areas, by means of reef extract units.



# RAINFALL - 1970

MONTH	BRIDGEND (Tremains)	SCHWYLL	LLANHARAN	ST. ATHAN	PWLLWY	MAESTEG	NANTY- MOEL	PONTY- CYMMER
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
January	6.95	6.45	7.20	5.86	6.53	11.44	13.91	12.43
February	4.68	4.24	5.91	3.68	5.36	6.11	11.22	9.94
March	3.16	2.91	3.53	1.73	3.46	4.86	6.55	5.48
April	3.38	2.53	4.61	1.53	3.31	6.18	9.41	8.15
May	1.49	.97	1.47	1.17	1.66	1.04	1.26	.98
June	3.25	2.84	4.14	1.91	2.44	4.05	5.09	4.51
July	5.34	5.17	4.90	2.66	5.41	7.32	7.85	7.44
August	2.18	2.23	2.88	3.62	3.16	4.39	5.64	4.74
September	4.08	3.94	4.67	4.17	4.45	6.00	7.27	6.70
October	4.56	3.66	5.00	3.29	4.52	7.78	13.47	10.48
November	10.84	10.21	12.14	8.94	10.44	14.47	17.56	15.99
December	3.50	2.45	3.95	1.66	2.78	6.59	7.01	6.74
TOTALS	53.41	47.60	60.40	40.22	53.52	80.23	106.24	93.58
Long term average	44.90	41.53	49.97	37.25	44.97	70.05	86.51	81.58
Percentage of long term average	119%	115%	121%	108%	119%	115%	123%	115%

Percentages = to nearest round figure





RAINFALL FOR 34 YEARS PREVIOUS TO 1970

YEAR	BRIDGEND	SCHWYLL	LLANHARAN	ST. ATHAN	PWLLWY	MAESTEG	NANTY- MOEL	PONTY- CYMMER
1936	41.56	37.90	47.22	N/R	-	58.07	71.24	75.14
1937	33.25	39.65	42.71	31.18	-	49.18	67.83	67.51
1938	43.98	N/R	50.19	N/R	-	67.54	71.00	86.85
1939	50.69	40.12	59.16	36.44	-	76.33	81.84	86.14
1940	45.27	37.83	47.94	37.14	-	63.42	82.71	71.94
1941	38.86	34.76	41.34	35.05	-	51.47	72.59	63.80
1942	42.11	36.22	47.49	30.49	-	65.69	88.87	77.32
1943	42.62	39.74	48.20	34.96	-	70.99	90.85	75.44
1944	48.76	45.60	58.78	38.64	-	69.45	96.52	87.47
1945	46.19	41.16	50.01	38.16	-	66.53	89.54	85.27
1946	49.36	44.49	56.55	47.85	-	87.99	112.52	101.72
1947	37.65	34.25	42.44	34.36	-	55.56	74.19	65.08
1948	50.86	45.59	59.77	46.49	-	85.24	104.96	93.82
1949	43.28	38.82	48.72	38.98	-	65.99	79.21	74.52
1950	54.99	48.72	62.44	53.14	53.77	89.98	109.26	95.24
1951	48.45	46.69	56.92	37.43	48.18	81.88	98.02	87.39
1952	44.94	47.52	51.26	42.93	45.54	68.22	80.84	74.14
1953	41.93	39.59	48.81	30.50	43.94	68.64	80.69	76.11
1954	52.64	56.76	70.07	46.05	60.73	105.42	131.63	123.59
1955	35.40	37.65	45.59	32.82	41.10	64.03	80.14	74.97
1956	39.03	38.47	44.19	30.65	42.04	62.51	74.45	72.97
1957	40.61	41.20	49.98	33.47	44.61	79.35	100.51	88.14
1958	47.98	48.60	60.51	38.70	54.87	86.19	104.76	95.19
1959	41.82	41.90	50.96	35.65	47.44	71.85	94.77	81.24
1960	52.46	56.38	66.09	51.39	64.97	91.24	109.21	101.49
1961	40.46	41.36	50.59	35.63	47.34	71.62	94.15	83.35
1962	35.31	33.80	44.93	30.05	38.81	63.43	82.28	75.31
1963	40.21	35.75	46.84	38.38	43.71	60.12	83.13	77.43
1964	35.18	32.70	41.11	31.36	36.51	60.81	78.50	72.23
1965	47.59	44.83	56.72	42.01	50.46	79.73	103.09	94.03
1966	47.43	43.11	56.22	39.99	50.53	75.67	98.59	89.55
1967	51.18	47.04	61.25	36.02	53.21	83.70	108.28	100.93
1968	44.33	42.25	52.62	40.58	48.39	64.68	85.46	72.98
1969	42.39	38.60	45.86	28.09	41.66	60.34	77.22	67.41
1970	53.41	47.60	60.40	40.22	53.52	80.23	106.24	93.58



MID-GLAMORGAN WATER BOARD

No major developments were carried out during 1970 affecting the Maesteg Area.

The Board's existing mains were extended during 1970 to provide water services to the following housing sites.

Mill View Housing Site, Garth.

Park View Housing Site, Maesteg.

Routine sampling of raw and treated water for chemical and bacteriological analysis continued throughout the year.



PREVENTION OF DAMAGES BY PEST ACT, 1949

RODENT CONTROL ACTIVITIES

The following table gives the state of infestation in the Area for 12 months - January/December, 1970 :-

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. No. of properties in district	7,480	26
2a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification ...	1,530	-
b. Number infested by (a) rats (b) mice	1,500 30	- -
3a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	-	-
b. Number infested by (a) rats (b) mice	- 20	- 2-





There is a disturbing rise in the number of rat infestations reported and treated year by year.

The common rat in the British town and countryside is the brown rat, which arrived here from the Baltic in the early eighteenth century.

The brown rat lives in close association with another species and drives considerable benefit from this association; this behaviour is said to be commensal. To-day the closest associate of the brown rat is man who provides plentiful food and shelter.

The rat is classed as a pest chiefly because it eats and spoils food and carries a variety of diseases which may be serious, or even fatal, to man and the domestic animals.

In post war years much research has been made into rat control; the term 'control' must be emphasised because complete eradication of such an ubiquitous pest is probably impossible. The discovery of substances called anti-coagulants, which are highly poisonous to the rat, had advantages over the older poisons but, unfortunately in recent years, rats in certain parts of Britain have developed a resistance to some anti-coagulant poisons. To make matters even more serious the resistance is transmitted genetically from parents to offspring. This means the older poisons have to be used to effect control and these are more dangerous to man and livestock and also more costly. Unless new poisons of an anti-coagulant nature can be developed the rat population will increase and contact with man may well cause an increase in rat-borne diseases.

Rats harbour many disease organisms which may be transmitted to man through contaminated human food stuffs or via animals who have become infected. Food poisoning or worm infestation may result. Workers in water contaminated by the urine of rats are at great risk of developing Weil's disease which may lead to death.

Considering these diseases, the rat is obviously a serious menace. Total eradication of rats is unlikely but they must be kept in check and refused entry to the places they so often frequent. Without doubt one of the most important points in the campaign against rats is good hygiene, sound buildings and the removal of permanent and semi-permanent heaps of junk which provide refuges where the rat can breed undisturbed. Cleaning up streets of spillage from refuse containers and generally keeping the place neat and tidy will force rats to move out into perhaps inferior accommodation where they are more vulnerable to predators. The evidence from city areas, whose environment was given a drastic clean-up suggests that the rats did not move out but died in the areas.



Much of the time and money spent by the local authority on rat control is offset by the carelessness of people who provide conditions ideal for the rats to breed. Untidy back gardens, dilapidated sheds, chicken runs, refuse and kitchen waste deposited in the garden or thrown over the garden wall - all these contribute to the problem. People must be made aware of the seriousness of harbouring an animal which many regard as a nuisance but which, in fact, may be a potential killer.



OLD METAL & MARINS STORES  
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, AMENDMENT ACT, 1907, SECTION 86

There were no persons registered under the Act during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES - PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936  
SECTION 107

No one was granted a renewal of consent to establish an offensive trade during the year.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

During the year, seven licences to slaughter animals were granted in the area. The provisions of the Act relating to humane slaughtering were carried out.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

There was one licence granted during the year for the keeping of premises as a Slaughterhouse, at the rear of No. 262 Bridgend Road, Maesteg.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The act stipulates that a person shall not keep a pet shop unless licenced by the local authority in whose area it is situated. Two licences were granted during the year.





SUPERVISION OF MILK DISTRIBUTION  
THE FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

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During the year, 9 samples of heat-treated, pasteurised, homogenised and tuberculin tested milk, were submitted for bacteriological examination to the laboratory. Four samples were found to be unsatisfactory.

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SLAUGHTERHOUSE

During the year, all animals slaughtered in the area for human consumption have been inspected, but not without great inconvenience to the inspectors who have been involved in considerable evening and weekend work.

I am of the opinion that the appropriate Ministry should give early consideration to the amendment of the Regulations with a view to instituting some statutory control on the hours of slaughtering.



Summary of Meat & Other Foods  
 Condemned in the Year  
 ended  
 31st December, 1970  
 Maesteg Urban District Council

PART I - MEAT

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>REASON FOR CONDEMNATION</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE</u> <u>WEIGHT</u> <u>(lbs)</u>
288 Bovine Livers	Bacterial and Parasitic Disease	3,456
228 Bovine Lungs	" " "	1,368
456 Sheeps Plucks	" " "	1,762
9 Pigs Plucks	" " "	49
3 Bovine Head & Tongue Actinobacillosis		90
1 Bovine Head & Tongue Pigmentation		35
2 Bovine Hearts	Pericarditis	8
6 Pigs Heads	Tuberculosis	763
1 Bovine Carcase	Cankorous growth	280
1 Bovine Carcase	Abnormal odour	280
Beef	Bone taint	92
Beef	Sour	126
Beef	Bruised	47
4 Sheeps Carcases	Parasitic disease and emaciation	115
1 Sheeps Carcase	Abnormal odour	50
Shoulder Lamb	Mould	9
Leg Lamb	Bruised	4
		<u>7,849</u>



PART II - OTHER FOODS

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>REASON FOR CONDEMNATION</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE WEIGHT (lbs)</u>
Canned Meat	Blown and Damaged	231
Canned Fruit & Veg.	"	456
Canned Soup	"	35
Canned Fish	"	15
Canned Rice	"	13
Canned Cream	"	10
Canned Milk	"	6
Canned Fruit Juice	"	5
Canned Goods Assorted	Old Stock	60
Frozen Foods	Refridgerator Broken down	390
9 Frozen Chickens	Decomposition	52
2 Cases Cabbages	"	50
Assorted Foods	Flood Damage	735
91 Bags Potatoes	Damaged by water	5,096
24 Cases Sugar	Contaminated by waste water	672
22 Bottles Tonic Water	Containing non-permitted artificial sweeteners	15
25 Jars Fruit	Contents Discoloured	25
Butter	Rancid	224
Biscuits	Rancid	67
Box Raisins & Almonds	Store stale	3
		<hr/>
		8,160
		<hr/>



CARCASE & OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN  
HOLE OR PART

Maesteg Urban District Council

	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	1,100	16	2,445	633	-
Number inspected	1,100	16	2,445	633	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis &amp; Cysticerci :</u>					
Whole Carcase condemned ...	2	-	5	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	291	-	456	-9	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ...	26.6%	-	18.8%	1.4%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only :</u>					
Whole Carcase condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned ...	-	-	-	6	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	-	-	-	0.9%	-
<u>Cysticercosis :</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-





ICE-CREAM  
THE FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955  
ICE-CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC) REGULATIONS  
1947 to 1959

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There were no premises registered during the year for the sale of ice-cream. Samples of ice-cream submitted to the laboratory for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis were found to be satisfactory.

At the end of the year 1970, 101 business premises were on the Department's Register as registered under the Act for the sale of ice-cream. The Heat Treatment Regulations were complied with locally by all manufacturers.

Some proprietary brand ice-cream is included in the samples submitted, in addition to that manufactured locally.

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FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1955

Given below is a summary of samples taken in Maesteg by the County Sampling Officers during the year ended 31st December, 1970 :-

<u>Product</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>
Aspirin	2	Mince meat	1
Baby Food	2	Mustard	1
Butter	6	Mixed Peel	1
Cheese	2	Pepper	2
Cheese spread	2	Rice	1
Cooking fat/oil	2	Salad Cream	1
Cream	5	Salt	1
Curry Powder	1	Sauces	3
Evaporated Milk	2	Soda water	2
Fish (canned)	1	Soft drinks	13
Fish paste	1	Soft drinks powder	2
Flour	2	Sugar	1
Ice-cream	1	Sweets	1
Jam	1	Syrup	3
Lard	3	Table Jelly	1
Margarine	3	Tea	1
Marmalade	1	Vegetables (canned)	2
Marzipan	1	Vinegar	3
Meat paste	3	Vitamin tablets etc.	3
Meat products	24	Soup	3
Milk	4		
		TOTAL	114



### SEWAGE WORKS

The Maesteg Sewage Works has now been operating for seventeen years. Approximately two million gallons of sewage is treated daily. The service is efficient and adequate.

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### REFUSE DISPOSAL

During 1970 refuse was collected daily throughout the area. From time to time, leaflets warning occupiers of possible prosecution are distributed to houses and streets where refuse is known to have been dumped in river banks, lanes, rivers and pools, etc; a record of these leaflets is kept in the Health Department.

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# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

## IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1970 FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT

### OF MAESTEG IN THE COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration  
of the Factories Act, 1961

#### 1. - INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to Health (including Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) :-

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of	
			Written Notices	Occupier Prosecuted
		(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3, 4, 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority ...	5	9	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	24	23	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworker's premises)	5	-	-	-
TOTAL	34	32	-	-



2. - Cases in which defects were found :-

Particulars (1)	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				No. of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ...					
Overcrowding (S.2.) ...					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.) ...					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.) ...					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)					
Sanitary conveniences (S.7.) :-					
(a) Insufficient ...					
(b) Unsuitable or Defective ...					
(c) Not separate for sexes ...					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					
TOTAL ...					



Nature of Work  (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in list required by Section 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of Cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of Prosecut- ions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing (Making etc. apparel (Cleaning and (Washing	1  -	-  -	-  -	-  -	-  -	-  -



(A) REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTION

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the Year	Number of registered premises at the end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspections during the year
1.	2.	3.	4.
Offices	1	34	2
Retail Shops	1	111	52
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	2	3
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	10	10
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	4	157	67

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER THE ACT 85





(B) ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Contraventions in respect of :	Found
Sec. 4. Cleanliness	6
Sec. 5. Overcrowding	-
Sec. 6. Temperature	5
Sec. 7. Ventilation	-
Sec. 8. Lighting	6
Sec. 9. Sanitary Conveniences	11
Sec. 10. Washing Facilities	5
Sec. 11. Supply of drinking water	-
Sec. 12. Clothing Accommodation	-
Sec. 13. Sitting Facilities	1

Contraventions in respect of :	Found
Sec. 14. Seats for Sedentary Workers)	-
Sec. 14. Eating Facilities	1
Sec. 16. Floors, passages, stairs	22
Sec. 17. Fencing exposed parts of machinery	-
Sec. 18. Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	-
Sec. 19. Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
Sec. 23. Prohibition of heavy work	-
Sec. 24. First-Aid General Provisions	12
Other Matters	-
TOTAL	69



- 1. Number of applications for exemptions received - Nil
- 2. Number of applications granted - Nil

Space \_\_\_\_\_

Temperature \_\_\_\_\_

San. Conveniences \_\_\_\_\_

Running Water \_\_\_\_\_

(D) PROSECUTIONS

Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed in the year

Section of Act or title of order of Regulations	Number of persons of companies prosecuted	Number of informations laid	Number of informa- tions leading to a conviction
1.	2.	3.	4.

NIL

Number of complaints (or summary applications) made under Section 22 - Nil

Number of interim orders granted - Nil



- 1. Number of inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act 2
- 2. Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act -

(F) REPORTED ACCIDENTS

Workplace	Number Reported		Total Number investigated	Action Recommended			
	Fatal	Non-Fatal		Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal Advice	No Action
Offices							
Retail Shops	1		1			1	
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1		1			1	
Catering Establishments, open to the public, canteens							
Fuel Storage Depots							
TOTALS	2		2			2	





## FIFTY YEARS AGO - 1920

Chairman of Council - Councillor Phillip Jones, J.P.

Medical Officer of Health - Dr. Walter Kirby

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The estimated population for 1920 was 29,906, some 5,000 more than that recorded in the 1911 census and 20,000 more than the first census in 1891. Comment was made on the lack of social amenities for the increased population and it was felt that a district the size of Maesteg should have recognised parks, recreation grounds and swimming baths, which would afford healthier recreation than cinemas and billiard halls. A band stand was also requested for the several brass bands and one orchestra in the Area.

The birth rate in 1920, at 30.56, was higher than that of England and Wales (25.4) and the death rate at 12.27 was lower - England and Wales 12.4 - These facts were considered very satisfactory by Dr. Kirby, but the high infant mortality gave cause for concern. Altogether 95 infants died during the year, chiefly from prematurity or pneumonia. The high number of infant deaths with the 39 stillbirths recorded was considered reason for antenatal clinics and greater care of the expectant mother in the Council's scheme of child welfare.

The four main causes of death were pneumonia (47), bronchitis (28), tuberculosis (27) and accidents (20).

1920 was an epidemic year for scarlet fever with a total 495 notifications and 11 deaths. The epidemic prevailed throughout the year and affected Caerau more than the other areas. There were also 65 cases of diphtheria with 11 deaths.

There were no houses closed as unfit during the year although many were thought improperly habitable but were maintained over the period of acute shortage of houses. Strict enforcement of Section 17 of the 1909 Housing Act, was considered impracticable until alternative accommodation was available for displaced persons. However, many repairs of houses were enforced under Section 28, Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919. Only one dwelling house was built during the year. The special census taken in November 1919 revealed the following condition:-

"The total number of houses in the district was 5,056. 714 of these houses were occupied by more than one family and 101 houses were found to be overcrowded on the basis of being tenanted by more than two persons per room (or 12 per 6 roomed house). The number of persons affected by this overcrowding was 1,167".



Material progress was however, made with the Councils' Housing Scheme with 22 houses near completion and tenders invited for a further 100.

The water supply to the area was unsatisfactory but improvement was anticipated under the new control of the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board.

The Sewage disposal works were considered totally inadequate.

Refuse disposal was unsatisfactory by unsightly tipping.

The need for a Public abattoir was stressed to replace 11 registered slaughter-houses throughout the area.

The rainfall for the year was 76.98 inches - compared with an average annual rainfall of 71.32 inches - a wet year.



	1920	1970
Population ...	29,906	21,220
Births (Rate/1000 Population) ...	914 (30.56)	401 (18.9)
Deaths (Rate/1000 Population) ...	367 (12.27)	271 (12.8)
Excess Births over Deaths ...	547	130
Infant Deaths (Rate/1000 Live Births)	95 (103.93)	13 (32.0)
Still Births (Rate/1000 Total Births)	39 (40.9)	12 (29.0)
Illegitimate Births (% Live Births) ...	39 (4.1)	25 (6.2)
Deaths from Tuberculosis (Rate/1000 Population) ...	27 (0.89)	0 (0)
Deaths from Cancer (Rate/1000 Population) ...	22 (0.73)	49 (2.3)
Deaths from Bronchitis and Pneumonia (Rate/1000 Population)	75 (2.5)	38 (1.8)
Deaths from Organic Heart Disease (Rate/1000 Population)	22 (0.73)	92 (4.3)
Deaths from Accidents (Rate/1000 Population)	20 (0.67)	10 (0.5)







